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Vol. 2.

EIGHT PAGES

EDMONTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911.

WEATHER—Fine and very cold.

No. 36

JUGMENT RESERVE IN THE DOMINION CAPITAL CASE

C. N. R. Will Commence Construction of Line to Peace River This Spring Ottawa Was Designated Capital of Canada Fifty-Two Years Ago Today Citizens Set Stamp of Approval On All Money Bylaws Submitted

MAN FREEZES TO DEATH IN SHACK ON MACKENZIE AVENUE WITH ABUNDANCE OF FUEL CLOSE AT HAND

WEST END RESIDENT DIES FROM EXPOSURE

C.N.R. WILL BUILD TO PEACE RIVER

TELEGRAPH NEWS

IS WATERWAYS ACT ULTRA WIRES?

"THAT IS THE QUESTION," BECK

Discovered by Neighbors at Early Hour, But all Effort to Revive Victim Proved of No Avail—Room-mate Had Disappeared

Lying on his bed in a miserable shack at 430 Mackenzie avenue, Andrew Elder was discovered by a neighbor this morning at 8:30 his body frozen and the possibility of death creeping slowly upon him. By his side was another man, Uln. Bailey, whose condition, though serious, was such that he could pull himself together sufficiently to walk into the next house, where his room-mate resided, and then return to his shack. The stove in his room had been overturned, and the pipes were scattered about the room in broken fragments. In the outer room was coal in plenty, but the fire had evidently been extinguished for many hours. A lamp was still burning on a table in the room. Elder died an hour later in his shack, after the neighbor who discovered him, Mrs. Carter, had applied every effort to revive him by shaking the body with her hands.

The discovery of the dying man was almost accidental. Mrs. Carter had heard the drunken brawl which took place in the shack the night before, and she was seized with a premonition in the morning, and as she returned to her home at 3:30, she decided to look in at the neighbor's dwelling. There she found two men lying on the mattress. Elder, almost rigid to the last stages of death by frost, but moaning in a low tone, his companion in a helpless condition. After shaking the two men vigorously Mrs. Carter succeeded at last in arousing Bailey, who walked from the building to Mrs. Carter's house, where he was given attention. He has since disappeared, and the name of Bailey has been received by

Expected That at Least Fifty Miles Will Be Completed By Fall

Active construction on a railway to assist the Peace River district is being planned for the coming season by the Canadian Northern railway, who are preparing already to do some construction work, on the charter which they procured at the recent session of the Legislature for a line into Peace River.

It is expected that some construction will be done this year, probably 25 or 30 miles. Messrs. McMillan Bros., who have 40 more miles to complete on their 70-mile contract of the main line west of the city, will, it is expected, bid for a contract on the Peace River line, as it has been unofficially announced from the railway offices that the company expects to do some work on that line this year.

Surveyors are now in the field making a final location of the line, having left Edmonton last fall. The line will leave the main line of the C.N.R. at Onoway, near Lac Ste. Anne, about 20 miles north of the city. From there it will continue northwest, crossing the Athabasca near Fort Assiniboine, and continuing into the Great Prairie.

It is stated that the railway company will let a contract on this road very early in the spring. A portion of the line bears a guarantee of \$12,000 per mile from the Provincial Government.

Strathcona Cut-off.

The C.N.R. will undertake the construction this year of the cut-off from Strathcona south-east to Canmore to connect with the Viceroy-Calgary branch, thus giving Edmonton direct connection by a second railway with Calgary.

Over \$100,000 Will Be Available for Educational Purposes When All Land Is Sold

Safely sat down in the treasury of the Dominion Government of Canada, there is a neat little sum amounting over \$4,000,000 lying in trust for the Province of Alberta. This is the sum that has been donated from the sale of school lands within the province since the formation of the province in 1905. These school lands are held in trust with the Dominion Government for the province, the funds derived from their sale being held in trust, while the province receives all revenue from the lands, such as interest, and timber dues, grazing permits, hay leases, etc. This revenue amounts to many thousands yearly, while the principal sum still remains intact in the treasury.

When all the school lands in the province have been sold, the sum of \$4,000,000 will be a fund. This fund will be devoted to educational purposes. Already a total of something like 500,000 acres have been sold within the province. There are 8,000,000 acres left to be still disposed of. Should this land be sold at \$10 per acre, the sum realized would be \$8,000,000.

The land sold at the all time from \$7 to \$20 per acre, \$10 being a good average. There have been four or five sales of school lands in the province, and the income from the school lands aside from interest, was \$249,486.01. All this has been paid over to the Province of Alberta.

BANK CLEARANCES

The bank clearings for the past week are reported as follows:

Jan. 16, 1911, Jan. 27, 1910.
Montreal ... \$39,958,795.81
Toronto ... 21,685,763.78
Winnipeg ... 15,583,701.12
Vancouver ... 5,757,778.64
Ottawa ... 3,751,248.48
Calgary ... 3,944,133.28
Quebec ... 1,132,322.22
Victoria ... 2,061,848.18
Hamilton ... 1,979,792.16
Halifax ... 1,461,676.12
Lebanon ... 1,156,617.12
Edmonton ... 1,375,588.80
London ... 1,316,119.12
Regina ... 852,927.12

Total—118,169,750 107,559,211.
Brandon ... 362,247.
Lebanon ... 406,836.
Saskatoon ... 759,271.
Burlington ... 499,241.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Chisholm, 256 Fifth street, has been received of the Queen's University, under which it was placed during the illness and death of their two little sons, Mrs. Chisholm is going to Vancouver in February to spend a month on the coast.

Happenings in the World at Large Boiled Down for Busy Readers

ALBERTA.
Trustees Ask for Grant.
Wetaskiwin, Alta., Jan. 27.—That the department of education grant \$1,000 to assist in maintaining the School Trustees association to supply plans and specifications for a rural school, the government to support manual training, and domestic science, the source of the money to be from the sales of school lands.

DOMINION.
Morris Denies Statement.
St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 27.—Emphatic denial of statements published in some Canadian newspapers that he had turned down an offer of reciprocity alleged to have been made by Secretary Knox during the recent fisheries conference in Washington.

Quebec.
That ordered named by town, a pretty little spot on the west side of the Ottawa, afterwards called Ottawa, as the capital of Canada, which at that time comprised only Quebec and Lower Canada, the future provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Just fifty-two years ago today, while the January for still wrapped the walls of Windsor Castle, Queen Victoria signed an act which was to bring into being the Dominion of Canada, a small, out-of-the-way village on the Ottawa river, near the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence.

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DOMINION CAPITAL CELEBRATING TODAY

First Came Into Prominence on January 27, 1859, When Late Queen Signed Order

Friday, Jan. 27th, 1859—Queen Victoria officially named Ottawa as the capital of the future confederated provinces of British North America.

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Justice Beck Reserves Judgment in Royal Bank Application and Grants Adjournment of Application for Interpleaders

R. B. Bennett Appears for Bank

Is the legislation ultra vires, which Premier Sifton framed, and the Alberta legislature passed, for the purpose of diverting the Alberta and Great Waterways bond money into the general funds of the province? In other words, is the act a proper one?

That, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Beck, of the Supreme court of Alberta, is the supreme question to be decided in the whole light between the province and the banks for possession of the bond money. Mr. Justice Beck expressed that opinion this morning in the supreme court, during the course of the argument in the Royal Bank application to have the Alberta Waterways company, and the co-defendants in the action brought by the province and the banks, judgment will probably not be delivered till next week.

For nearly three hours Mr. Justice Beck this morning heard argument on the application, after which he reserved judgment. This concluded the first round of the fight between the province and the banks. Judgment will probably not be delivered till next week.

Deputy-Attorney General Clarry, and W. L. Walsh, K.C., representing the province. The Dominion bank was represented by J. E. Wallbridge, and the Union bank by O. M. Biggar.

The application of the two later banks for interpleaders, was adjourned on request of Mr. Ford, who wanted time to examine the bank managers. The bank solicitors opposed the adjournment on the ground that the money was being charged 5 per cent interest for every day that the money was withheld from them. Mr. Walsh

(Continued on Page Eight)

MINISTER OF FINANCE EXPLAINS AGREEMENT

TREATY WITH U.S. IS NOT BINDING AND MAY BE TERMINATED AT ANY TIME BY EITHER COUNTRY—SEVERAL ARTICLES NOW ON FREE LIST

CHIEF ITEMS OF TREATY

Agricultural implements—Import duties on mowers, reapers, harvesters reduced from 17 1/2 per cent to 15 per cent.

Import duties on portable engines, grain crushers, weeders, etc., reduced in States from 35 to 45 per cent to 20 per cent.

Wheat is free each way, as also are barley, oats and potatoes.

Flour is free each way in both countries.

Flour is now dutiable at the common rate of 50 cents a barrel.

Coal has been reduced. The duty is now 8 cents lower, from 25 to 17 cents.

Slack coal is subject to a duty of 15 cents.

Coke is free in both Canada and the States.

There have been several minor reductions on manufactured articles in both countries.

Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and all other farm animals and farm produce generally have been placed on the free list for both countries.

Parts of machines will now be introduced at the same rate as complete machines. Portable engines, grain crushers, weeders, and other articles have been reduced in the United States from 35 and 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

Paper and pulp will become free only when the provinces remove the pulp regulations which are in control of the provinces only.

Fruit, vegetables and dairy products are on the free list.

agreement at any time.

The adoption of this agreement necessitates the removal of the British preference which it is the purpose of the Canadian government to maintain, and if found that the rates between the United States and Canada are more goods are now lower than the British preference on those goods, the British preference rates will be lowered accordingly.

The details of the agreement were heard in both Ottawa and Washington amid considerable excitement.

At Ottawa the galleries were crowded, and Hon. Mr. Fielding was received with cheers as he entered the hall at 3:30.

Many ladies were present including Lady Laurier, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury were seated on the floor of the house.

Hon. Mr. Fielding explained that Canada had made some moderate reductions, but that the reductions on the part of the United States were far more sweeping.

Osteopathy cured disease. No drugs. R. C. Hootley, Osteopath 472 Jasper West.

Medals, Trophies made to order, Jackson Bros.

Silver Tea Sets Jackson Bros.

Large shipment of Spring Shirts on sale at Kelly & Moore's.

Ask to see Kelly & Moore's \$15 Suit. Best on earth.

Big cut on all winter caps at Kelly & Moore's.

Marriage Licenses, Jackson Bros.

Fitcher Bob Groom refuses to sign Washington contract on account of the salary offered.

THE DAILY CAPITAL

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CALGARY—Alberta Hotel.
STRATHCONA—Strathcona Investment Co.

There is something very suggestive of childishness about the way the Dominion government handles the water power resources of the province of Alberta.

GOVERNMENT'S
CHILDISHNESS ON
WATER RESOURCES

For instance, the city of Calgary, believing that it is going to fail in its effort to get the Elbow power site it wanted, now commences to look around to find what other sources of power are available in the vicinity of the city, and the first thing that is discovered is that if the city wants any information about the water supply it will have to gather that information itself.

The city of Edmonton finds itself facing the necessity of preparing against the future and it must make arrangements for water power from somewhere or other. To learn what can be done the city must send an engineer to the Athabasca to make a survey of the water at Grand Rapids, or of the whole river, if some nearer point is desired.

A pulp company proposing to operate up the Saskatchewan asks the Dominion for water rights. To acquire these rights the company must make its own surveys, and having made them, the surveys are the property of the company. Whether there are other water powers available on the river, or what water power is left at the place where the company takes its power, is not made a matter of government record anywhere.

A manufacturer in the eastern states who contemplates extending his activities to Western Canada, commences by writing the board of trade in Edmonton, and one of the first questions he asks the secretary is: "What sources of power are available for development?" When the secretary is compelled to answer that no survey or estimate of the water power resources of the country was ever attempted, the manufacturer is very likely to decide that Alberta is a trifle too slow for him.

The merchant who could not tell what were the values of the goods on his shelves would soon land in the bankruptcy courts and if he did not take stock periodically to find out how much goods he had on hand the sheriff would get him pretty soon.

But with an asset in water powers which is or enormous value, the government apparently makes no attempt at stock taking or anything in the way of a systematic survey.

The spectacle of the government awarding water powers—or withholding them, it makes no difference which—without having any adequate figures to show what the relative value of the water power is, or how much the country has left, is certainly a very strong indictment against the system under which this resource is handled.

If the water powers of the province of Alberta were in the hands of the government of Alberta, it is a safe presumption that it would not be long with Premier Sifton before he would have a gang of surveyors in the field to get a proper inventory of the resources which the province owned, and it is safe to say that when the city of Edmonton considered the proposal to develop water power on the Athabasca, the city would not be required to work in the dark as to what the actual possibilities of the river really are.

To fail to survey and inventory the water of the province is just as negligent on the part of the Dominion government as it would be to fail to survey the land, and to leave the cities of Calgary and Edmonton in the dark as to what sources of supply are available for hydro-electric development is to place these cities under a disadvantage for the existence of which there is no justification.

The Calgary idea on the gas question is one which is worth considering here in Edmonton. Calgary has just granted a franchise to a company to bring natural gas from Bow Island, a distance of 150 miles, and sell it in the city at a rate of 20 cents per thousand and cubic feet for power and 35 cents a thousand feet for lighting or domestic use.

CALGARY'S IDEA
ON NATURAL GAS
FOR CITY SUPPLY

The people back of the Calgary scheme evidently believe they have a feasible proposition and they are preparing to lay the pipes. If the business of bringing gas into Calgary 150 miles is feasible, it should be feasible for Edmonton to do the same.

At Pelican Rapids, less than 150 miles from Edmonton, there is the largest gas well in the world. Gas in considerable quantities has been found at Athabasca Landing, and there is no reason to suppose that it might not be found in large quantities some considerable distance south of Pelican Rapids.

In view of these circumstances, the city could not afford to tie itself up to any franchise which allowed the company to charge nearly \$2 a thousand for gas, but which did not positively compel the company, when the circumstances were right, to bring in natural gas, which would sell for one-tenth the price of the artificial product.

Montreal is to spend \$7,000,000 this year on civic developments. Is this to be taken as an indication of continued faith in the town or do the Montreal aldermen think it will take that much to go around?

The Ontario police department announces that it is going to pursue to the end of the chapter every porch-climbing financier who had anything to do with the wrecking of the defunct Farmer's Bank. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The contractors will have a busy year building additions to the jails and penitentiaries.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

January 27,
1689—Captain James Hawkins and seven pirates hanged in Boston.
1756—Mozart, the composer, born.
1812—Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn appointed commander of the United States army.
1824—First number of the Richmond "Whig" issued.
1826—Roman Catholic diocese of Kingston, Ontario, was established.
1851—John James Audubon, famous ornithologist, died in Audubon Park, N.Y. Born in New Orleans, May 4, 1780.
1854—Hellenic empire proclaimed.
1858—Queen Victoria officially named Ottawa as the capital of the future Confederated Provinces of British North America.
1859—William II, German Emperor, born.
1865—Spain concluded peace with Peru which had to pay a heavy indemnity.
1880—Thomas A. Edison received a patent for the incandescent lamp.
1891—Giuseppe Verdi, celebrated Italian composer, died. Born Oct. 9, 1814.

HOW HISTORY IS MADE

Hannibal and his staff were pacing merely over the Alps on their faithful war elephants.
Suddenly a man with a chin badge and chin whiskers rushed into the roadway and held up his hand.
"You stop right where you be!" he cried.

"Why should I stop?" thundered the great Carthaginian as his mahout hooked the elephant's ear.
"You're exceeding the speed limit," replied the man with the star. "An' I'm a duly appointed constable, by heck!"

Hannibal was so overcome by this amusing boldness that he tossed a bag of goldpieces to the officer and, laughing hysterically, rode away.

Later on however, his indignation against his sense of humor, an officer proceeded to slum the life of one of the Roman consuls and their picked veterans, forcing the fighting to the very gates of shuddering Rome.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DANGER AHEAD

(Toronto News)
MacPeevish was an engineer, A locomotive he could steer In most efficient style, In overalls and smock of blue, He made his monster Mogul do Full many a rapid mile.

Undoubtedly he knew his biz, The Wahoo, Limited, was his, All vestibuled and slick, And if a little dim he looked, She made it up at any cost, For Mac could do the trick.

He set upon his cushioned seat, Sang Scottish songs so wondrous sweet, And grasped the polished throttle, The while the eyed with anxious care The water-gauge outstanding there, A most important bottle.

He watched the signals like a hawk, Indulged in lifeless talk With Billy Boggs, who "fired," He had his Orders and his Card, So on he went from yard to yard Just as the Boss desired.

One night when he was off his run, MacPeevish awoke down just for fun To join a Scottish party, They are a haggis and some brose, Then sat them down to toast their toes, Convivial and hearty.

At one o'clock the Engineer Arose to go, The skies were clear, The moon was shining bright, He walked the quiet streets along, And sang the Caller Herrin' song, With manifest delight.

Then suddenly MacPeevish stopped, The air which he had "raised" he dropped, "Ma Conscience!" was his word, He could not move another yard, His lips were firm, his face was hard, For something had occurred.

His eye was on a distant light, Ah, what a grim uncanny sight! To any Engineer, Above a pile of broken stone, A lantern hanging there alone, Was shining red and clear.

A stern policeman happened by And looked with an inquiring eye At Mac, of anxious mien, "Go home," he said, "The hours is late."

But Mac, replied "I've got to wait Until my light turns green."

WAVERING

Nervous Old Lady (addressing officer on board a passenger steamer)—Oh, captain, I wish you'd go and speak to the man at the wheel. He keeps turning it first one way and then the other, and I'm sure he doesn't know his own mind!—London King.

ECLIPSED

"Can you direct me to So Creeker's cascade?"

The old man in the doorway of the cottage did not make immediate answer. He regarded his interrogator for a space. Then he said—

"Take the first to the right an' fol'er it till you comes to a fork where there's a clump of bushes," he began slowly. "Then strike off to the left, the next crossroad, an' then you'll come to 'Abe Sorrell's house. You'll know him, cos he wears plaid overalls, an' Oi never see anything like them anywhere else—Oi never did! Green an' blue plaid they are, an' yer can't keep from laughing when yer sees 'em. Oi bet! There was—"

"Excuse me," cut in the traveler, "but I haven't much time. Will Abe Sorrell be able to direct me to the beautiful cascade, then?"

"Mebbe he will, an' mebbe he won't," responded the old man, chuckling. "But after you've seen them plaid overalls a little mess of rocks'll seem pretty tame to ye."—Answers.

DRAPPER GEORGE.

(By Frank Taylor.)

Drapper King George, he was round and red,
With a German tongue in his pig-tailed head;

But Drapper King George was a fighter grim,
With some English blood at the heart of him,

And a man of wrath, and a man of his fists,
And a wrecker of orthodox strategists.

Oh, George the Second, he played the king
As soon as the bullets began to sing.

You ought to have seen him at Dettingen,
You ought to have heard how he cheered his men.

When the judge is set, and the books are reckoned,
There's Dettingen down to King George the Second.

Forty-four thousand with Dapper George,
We were pinned like rats in a filthy gorge—

Jammed up in a gin which the mountains made,
With a broad-backed river, too deep to wade;

An army behind and an army before,
And the great grinning guns on the further shore.

Oh, George the Second, he played the king, etc.
Forty-four thousand of hungry men,
We cursed and we swore in that Dapper King George's den.

And Dapper King George blasphemed with the worst,
And Dapper King George in the field was first.

When we wheeled into line in our scarlet coats,
And threw ourselves at the Frenchmen's throats.

Oh, George the Second, he played the king, etc.
He called us brothers, he called us sons.

He levelled the muskets, he laid the guns,
'And the joyed and cheered and swore, ed and swore.

Till his charger ran from the cannon's roar,
Then he cursed such cattle for cowardly brutes.

And he led us aloft in his big jacks-boots,
Oh, George the Second, he played the king, etc.

We shattered their prancing musketeers,
We scattered their cowering Carabiniers;

We played the deuce with the pick of their line,
And their Foot Guards rushed like the herd of swine.

Plung into the river-mud, head over heels,
To sup on the weeds with gudgeons and eels.

Oh, George the second, he played the king, etc.
The Greys and the Royals took each a flag.

And four brass cannon we clapped in our bag;
And Dapper King George, having then and there

Dubbed Trooper Tom Browne and the Earl of Sair,
Knight banners both, like a king and a winner,

Sat down on the ground to a cold nut-dinner,
Oh, George the Second, he played the king.

As soon as the bullets began to sing,
You ought to have seen him at Dettingen.

You ought to have heard how he cheered his men,
When the judge is set and the books are reckoned.

There's Dettingen down to King George the Second.

WORLD WIDE WAR AGAINST RATS IS NOW ADVOCATED

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE SAYS THE RAT IS THE WORST ENEMY OF MANKIND—MOST CUNNING ANIMAL ALIVE—ST. BARTHOLOMEWS DAY FOR RATS

Winnipeg, Jan. 25.—In view of the invasion of Manitoba by rats, an invasion which is yearly getting closer to Winnipeg, the fight in England against the vermin is of particular interest.

The chief enemy of the rats in England and probably in the world is that famous rat hunter, Sir James Crichton-Browne, vice-president of the Royal Institution, and incidentally fellow of the Academy of Medicine of New York. For many years he has devoted himself to investigating and lecturing on subjects affecting the public health, and as president of the Society for the Extirpation of Vermin he has come to the conclusion that of them all the rat is the most objectionable. He is using all his power and influence to bring about what he calls a national St. Bartholomew's day for rats.

"The rat is the criminal of the animal world," said Sir James. "He hasn't the slightest redeeming feature. Almost every other beast or bird or insect, no matter how objectionable it may be, has some place in the scheme of nature, but as far as we can tell the rat fulfils no useful function at all. He is purely a parasite, and a most expensive and dangerous one."

"And if England only realized what the rat is costing it there can be no doubt that the rats in St. Bartholomew's day would come with the first possible delay. Sir James has made a most interesting calculation showing what he costs the British grain grower alone."

By careful experiments in feeding caged rats he has learned that, in order that he may not turn cannibal and eat his fellows, the rat must have at least 1 cent's worth of grain a day. To be on the safe side he takes it that each wild rat in England eats about half that quantity of grain. Competent authorities have estimated that there is at present at least one rat for each cultivated acre in the kingdom.

"Then you must remember that under favorable conditions one pair of rats will produce 800 descendants in one year. They have four to six litters, each numbering from eight to a dozen in the year, and the young rats begin to breed at 6 months old."

All over England, more or less, but particularly in Suffolk and in London, scientists have recently been testing

dead rats for the plague bacillus, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly.

The method usually adopted is to take a drop of the dead animal's blood and examine it under a powerful microscope. Then if a microbe which looks like the one that gives rise to plague is discovered, it is removed, planted, so to speak, in a "tiny garden" by itself and there encouraged to grow.

The "garden" is about the size of half a postage stamp, and the "soil" is agar jelly, a substance which experience has shown to be peculiarly suitable to most kinds of microbes. Here, if all goes well, the single bacillus increases and multiplies at an almost inconceivably rapid rate, giving rise to what is known as a "colony."

This colony may contain possibly a couple of million microbes, but it is even then so minute as to be barely visible to the naked eye, in the form of a tiny speck showing dark grey on the amber colored surface of the jelly. It is sufficient for the purpose of the experimenter, however, who proceeds to make "cultures" from it.

These cultures are prepared by transferring two or three thousand of the microbes on the point of a needle from the jelly to a sterilized meat broth. The mixture is then injected into the bones of healthy rats, and if these die of the plague it is considered proof positive that so also did the first rat.

NO DISTINCTIVE DRESS


Monks and Nuns in Portugal Must Wear Ordinary Attire.

Lisbon, Jan. 26.—A government decree, issued on the subject of the property rights of the religious orders, contains a clause forbidding monks and nuns of the order to wear a distinctive dress, and prohibits the return to the country of expelled Jesuits until twenty years have elapsed following their expulsion.


The decree permits any person to arrest an offender against either provision of the law.

MAY WEAR OFF IN TIME

Percey, of the Twentieth Century Store, wears the grand smile that will not come off, since he arrived home with his bride. Congratulations, Percey—Garden Hill correspondent, Post Hope Times.



Money Saving Opportunities at The Second O-U JUMBO SALE



Here are TRUE Values at TRUE Reductions in all Men's and Boys' Winter Wear, Furs, Overcoats and Suits

Boys' Overcoat Specials

Saturday will be a hummer in the march of Boys' Overcoats and Reefers from our stock. We are determined to sell every one and the prices you will find attached to each coat will not hurt the pocket.

Bring The Boys

And get one or more of these true bargains.

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In conjunction with the big sale of boys' Overcoats, we shall place on sale One Hundred and ten Boys' Blouse and sailor Suits. All true values at their regular prices but they shall be cleared out Saturday regardless of cost.

True values \$4.50 to \$8.50
SALE PRICES \$2.00 to \$5.50
SEE FOR YOURSELF



All Winter Wear Reduced

All Furs—30 per cent less than true value.
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An Opportunity For Small Investors

THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE WEST YOU MEET MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE MADE LARGE AND SMALL FORTUNES THROUGH THEIR EARLY INVESTMENTS IN EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON AND LETHBRIDGE REAL ESTATE, MANY OF THESE SAME SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE ARE BUYING PROPERTY IN MEDICINE HAT TODAY, BECAUSE MEDICINE HAT OFFERS THE BEST FIELD FOR INVESTMENT OF ANY CITY IN ALBERTA OR WESTERN CANADA FOR THE SMALLER CAPITAL. THERE ARE MANY GOOD BUYS IN EDMONTON, CALGARY AND IN OTHER WESTERN CITIES, BUT THE MAN OR WOMAN WITH SMALLER CAPITAL CAN NOT HANDLE THEM BECAUSE IT REQUIRES TOO MUCH CAPITAL; HENCE THEY LOSE AN OPPORTUNITY TO USE THEIR JUDGMENT FOR PROFIT.

IN OFFERING KENSINGTON PLACE, MEDICINE HAT, WE OFFER AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR UNEQUALED IN WESTERN CANADA. THIS PROPERTY LIES JUST OUTSIDE THE ONE-MILE AND INSIDE THE 1/4-MILE CIRCLE IN LINE WITH THE ONLY FAVORABLE GROWTH OF THE CITY.

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WE HAVE SOLD OVER 200 LOTS IN CALGARY AND MEDICINE HAT. MORE THAN TWO THIRDS OF THEM WERE SOLD TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AND RAILROAD MEN, WHO ARE FAMILIAR WITH MEDICINE HAT AND THE CONDITIONS WHICH EXIST THERE TODAY. WE HAVE NEVER SHOWN THE PROPERTY TO A PROSPECTIVE BUYER WHO DID NOT BUY MORE THAN WAS THEIR ORIGINAL INTENTION. EVERY CUSTOMER WHO BOUGHT BEFORE SEEING THE PROPERTY AND WHO HAS EXAMINED THEIR PURCHASES LATER IS SATISFIED AND IN SEVERAL INSTANCES HAS BOUGHT MORE.

ONLY FOUR LOTS SOLD TO EACH INVESTOR

IN OFFERING THESE 60 LOTS WE WILL NOT SELL MORE THAN FOUR LOTS OR LESS THAN TWO TO ANY ONE INVESTOR AS AFTER THE 60 LOTS ARE SOLD NO MORE WILL BE OFFERED AT THESE PRICES AND TERMS: \$100.00 PER LOT, \$25.00 EXTRA FOR CORNERS. TERMS 1/4 CASH, BALANCE 4, 8 AND 12 MONTHS. OUR BOOKLET, "MEDICINE HAT," NOW FREE ON REQUEST AT THE OFFICE OF CHAS. MAY & CO, FIRST STREET.

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SUFFRAGETTES IN N. Y. NOW MILITANT

Movement in Atlantic City Assuming
Characteristics of British Campaign
Owing to Influence of English
Sisters

surely the suffragist movement in New York is assuming the militant characteristics of the English suffragette campaign.

The New York advocates of "votes for women" are not suffragettes. Oh, dear, not for that implies fighting and rock-throwing and jousts with the police and pail sentinels and a lot of other things that are rude and undesirable. They are merely suffragists; women who believe in winning their right by argument rather than by force.

All this is the theoretical difference between the suffragists and the suffragettes. Practically there isn't such a wide difference and the chasm is being bridged every day. Just how long it will be before the New York suffragists become the rampant suffragettes of London, it would be difficult to say, but the trend is undoubtedly that way. "There was sharp suffragette skirmishing in front of the Lyceum theatre in West Forty-fifth street yesterday afternoon."

"This is the introductory sentence in a recent New York daily in a story of a clash between several hundred suffragists and anti-suffragists."

The change in the tactics of the New York suffragists is traceable directly to two causes; the influence of English suffragettes who have been proselytizing among them and the opposition of the National League for the Civic Education of Women and other anti-suffrage organizations.

Such missionary work as Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the English suffragettes, is now doing in this country, is hearing rich fruit, and it is noticeable that after every such visit from an English sister, the New York suffragists grow a bit more em-

boldened. But what incites the ire of the suffragists particularly is the attitude and the comments of those of their own sex, who are opposing women's suffrage. Whenever you want a nice little row, just let two of these opposing bunches meet.

It was such a meeting that the quoted newspaper sentence refers to. It was after a lecture by Richard Barry, a magazine writer, to the women of the National League for the Civic Education of Women, in which he described the "complete failure" of women's voting in some of the western states. His several hundred brown hearers, in the most complacent mood, were emerging from the theatre, when a flying column of suffragists—almost suffragettes—involved them. The suffragists carried yellow banners and shouted "Votes for women!" "Down with Barryism!" into the ears of the anti. The latter were rudely jostled as they sought their carriages and limousines, and were told in no uncertain language that they were whatever the feminine for "healing."

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is one of the leading suffragists. Even she forgot herself long enough to say that Barry ought to be horsewhipped and the Rev. Anna Shaw declared that "the liar will be answered tomorrow."

"At this rate, it won't be long. Too Much Mother-in-law."

Eighteen years of putting up the money for a mother-in-law bossed home proved too much for William Curran, naturally one of the weakest of the meek of Brooklyn. He is enjoying a temporary respite, for which on the order of a magistrate, he is paying \$5 a week. On March 1, Curran will have to appear on a summons

obtained by his wife, charging him with intoxication and threatening to kill her.

"Judge," Curran told the court in the preliminary hearing: "We were married eighteen years ago and since that time I have not had a day or rest of a night of half an hour's sleep. My mother-in-law came to our house eight days after we were married. The first week I did not mind, but as the weeks grew into months and the months into years, I objected. When I kicked my mother-in-law said: 'Why, you little shrimp! Do you think you are master here?'"

"Think of the insult to me, Judge, when my little son spoke to me. She slapped his face and said: 'Get out of here, you scamp; you are the image of your father.' How would you like to be called Shrimp, Spider, Scamp, Pussy Pie, Wee and Dot? I am small, but then—and here Curran stretched himself all of his four feet and eight inches—"I'll do anything for my wife and family, but I hate to give the old woman daylight."

"Music Cure" Cult.

Once more New York's faddists and believers in the mystic cults that come out of India and other Oriental countries are having their inning. The latest cult might be called the "music cure," and the high priest who has been conducting his classes through the mysteries of the new "winkles" is Inayat Khan, who holds the title of Tansen, or a champion of music of East India.

With his two assistants, Maheshob Khan and Mohammad Ali Khan, Inayat professes to demonstrate the influence of Hindu music over the mind. "Music is a branch of philosophy in India," he explained, "and its theory and practice and powers of creating emotions I am prepared to expound. I call it healing."

Inayat considers his mode of healing a religious one. His chief instrument is the veena, the sacred instrument of India. No one but a Tansen may play the veena.

"By means of a certain melody there is relief for one who is anxious or angry or lovesick, or for one who is ignorant of the higher spirits," declares Inayat.

Just what time it requires to soothe the course of love, the Indian professor explains only to the initiated, and so far there is not among his disciples who has openly confessed to having had the divine passion properly conducted through the medium

of the veena. Inayat has indorsements from the Maharaja of Mysore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gakwar of Baroda, the "Umtyudum of Yiply," and a host of other dignitaries. He's getting away with it, too.

Less than four years ago the Fifth Avenue Association was organized with a dozen members, merchant along the great thoroughfare. When the annual meeting of the association was held the other night, nearly 400 members were represented.

To the activities of the association, President R. G. Monroe says is due the fact that Fifth avenue is the greatest retail merchandising street in the new world and the greatest residence street in its upper end. To the same activity, too, he predicts that before many years the avenue will be unequalled in the world's avenues of trade.

"The matter of art and effective show-window illumination has received especial attention," said Monroe. "It has been the ambition of the association to create an unbroken gallery of window pictures all the way from 27th street to the far northern end of the new shopping district. If this can be brought to pass there will be a nightly exposition along both sides of Fifth avenue of rare and beautiful wares, tapestries, art treasures, curios, etc., such as can be duplicated nowhere in the world outside of some of the great centres."

PLANS FOR CANAL FORTIFICATIONS

U. S. Army Board's Recommendation of \$19,543,843 Expenditure Is Cut by One Third

Washington, Jan. 25.—One of the most interesting subjects before Congress is the plan for fortifying the Panama canal submitted by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification of the army.

The argument of the anti-fortification men have induced President Taft to reduce the expenditure to be made for defence of the canal, in August the army board presented to the executive a plan which proposed an expenditure of \$19,543,843. As a compromise the president ordered the members of the board to reconsider their recommendation.

Subsequently the board reduced their estimates approximately fifteen per cent. They also decided that it would be sufficient to erect a cheaper

type of emplacements for the guns. The barracks for the troops to be stationed on the canal were, under the original plan to have been constructed of concrete. The second plan contemplates wood. The third-point was in the distribution of the troops. Instead of scattering them widely over the zone, thus the board had concentrated the force and arranged the land defense plans to permit of quick mobilization of the various parts of the force at the different vulnerable points when danger threatens.

"Since the date of the submission of the original report," says the fortification board, "further experience has been had as to the cost of emplacements of the type of those it is proposed to construct for the defense of the canal and as to the cost of structures of the type suitable for the housing of troops in the canal zone. Based on this experience modifications have been made in the estimates of cost."

"These modifications and the reductions of the seacoast armament have permitted a reduction in the total of the estimates given in the report of August 12 of approximately one-third." The board recommends that eight 11-inch rifles; twelve 6-inch rifles; twenty-four 12-inch mortars be provided for seacoast defense of the canal against naval attack.

The construction of permanent field works for the defense of the canal and fortifications against field attack by raiding parties is also recommended. The board believes these should be completed by the time the canal is opened. A permanent garrison is recommended for the canal zone, to be composed in time of peace of 12 companies of coast artillery, four regiments of infantry, one battalion of field artillery, and one squadron of cavalry. This force is to be augmented in time of war by detachments from the United States whenever necessary. It is also recommended that the problem of the land operations in the canal zone be referred to the war college for study.

Cost of Defenses.

The cost of the defenses recommended by the board is estimated at \$12,475,328. This includes \$4,081,500 for the emplacement of the defenses; \$1,666,000 for guns and carriages; \$1,181,188 for ammunition; \$204,000 for search lights; \$2,874,000 for the permanent post of the land forces.

The board is unable to make a close estimate of the total cost of construction of the naval stations, it stated, for

the reason that the scope of the stations has not been definitely indicated to it by the navy department. In any event the principal point to be settled on these questions is the location of the dry docks and that cannot be determined without examination and borings. The board reserves its opinion that the naval establishments provided with such facilities as the navy department shall consider necessary are the essential part of the defense of the canal, and should be provided equally with the projected land defenses.

"It is conservatively estimated that the canal will be completed and in use by January 1, 1915, and it is quite possible that it may be completed before that date," says the report. As it will require several years to construct and replace the proposed armament, the initiation of the work should not be deferred beyond the close of the present fiscal year."

Regarding the actual location of the forts, the report says that comparative strong positions exist at both the Atlantic and Pacific for defense against the land operations of an enemy. It is assured that those natural defense positions can be greatly strengthened by clearing the ground, by the construction of good military roads for the quick transfer of troops—one of the most important considerations in military operations—and by the construction of obstacles to impede the progress of the enemy. There is not, however, any immediate need of mapping out of the military plans for this defense position, the construction of the forts and emplacement of the armament is well under way. The war department is now at work upon a military map studying the tactical problems presented because of the peculiar topography of the country.

With the regret of the board which was sent to congress with a message of the president, there was concluded a letter from Secretary of War Dickinson who after concurring in the report of the board said:

"I concur in the conclusions and recommendations set forth in the accompanying report of the board, and I am of the opinion that the project recommended by the board, when carried into execution, will provide a secure defense for the canal at the minimum practicable cost."

"Fortifications and a military garrison will serve in time of war the same purposes on the Canal Zone as are served by the fortifications and garrisons

in and around our important seacoast cities. They will free the fleet and permit it to follow its legitimate functions in seeking out and opposing the fleet of the enemy; they will preclude an effective bombardment of the locks and operating machinery; they will enable our fleet to be transferred in safety from one ocean to another in the face of an opposing fleet; they will prevent the destruction or seizure of the canal by a raiding force of the enemy; and they enable the United States to carry out their guarantees of neutrality."

"The military relation of the Panama canal to the interests of the United States is of so vital a nature that the consensus of military and naval opinion, in which I concur, is that armed possession and control of that canal will be an indispensable condition to our national security and welfare."

For the immediate work necessary, congress is asked to appropriate five millions of dollars. This will permit the placing of contracts for a large portion of the material at once and insure the progress of the work.

A settlement worker tells of an incident in a tenement touching a supply of fruit that had been provided for a fever patient. While the matter was not precisely within her province, the worker thought well to inquire why the oranges sent in by the sick girl had not been eaten. They had been placed in an old cracked bowl on a little table by the sick bed, and there they had remained untouched.

"Clara," asked the settlement worker one day, "don't you like oranges?"

"Yes, I like 'em, all right," said the girl.

"But you haven't eaten any of these," suggested the caller.

Whereupon Clara's sister interposed with:

"Oh, Clara she et a half, an' me an' Sammy we et the other half; an' Clara an' me we say we won't eat any more, because it looks so nice an' wealthy to have oranges lyin' round."

"The man of the house was looking for his umbrella, and not finding it, asked the members of the family if they had used it."

"I think sister's beau took it last night," said Harry.

"Why do you think so, my son?" asked his father.

"Cause when I was in the hall last night I heard him say to sister, 'I believe I'll just steal one.'"

HOME RULE IS GAINING GROUND

Forces Against It Weakening—
Report of Armed Ulster Said
to Be False

London, Jan. 27.—Increasing evidence of the weakening of the forces against home rule is found simultaneously in the conversion of Lord Courtney, ex-deputy speaker of the house of commons, who says that the time has come to prepare for home rule, and in an investigation by a prominent Unionist paper into the rumors that Ulster is organizing armed resistance to home rule.

The result of the investigation is the complete refutation of the rumors. The investigator, after a careful inquiry on the spot, reporting that no such preparations are in progress anywhere in Ulster and that there is no record of alleged large sums subscribed for the purchase of arms or any unusual importation of weapons.

Lord Courtney, of Penwith, has written to Thomas Sexton, chairman of the Freeman's Journal Company, saying that the time has come to recognize the facts of the matter and prepare for home rule. The writer, though rated as a Liberal has been a Unionist in Irish matters and heretofore opposed to home rule. In his letter he describes himself as a Unionist. He proposes a plan to insure the representation of all elements in the assembly by dividing the country between two or three constituencies each selecting five members and a group of constituencies each returning three members.

BATTLESHIP "UTAH" NEARS COMPLETION

Another Dreadnought Will Be
Added to American Navy
Next March

Washington, Jan. 27.—Another Dreadnought will be added to the American navy the latter part of March, when the first class battleship Utah now nearing completion at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N.J., will be delivered to the government. She will be immediately put in commission and sent to the New York navy yard for a few minor changes.

The full load displacement of the Utah is 23,000 tons. She will be the largest afloat in the United States navy at the present time, although the battleships Wyoming, Arkansas, New York and Texas will be still more powerful when completed.

The speed of the Utah will be 20 3/4 knots.

The Florida, which is the sister ship of the Utah, is being built by the government at the New York navy yard. On January 1, the Florida was 86.7 per cent. finished.

U.S. MAIL CLERKS MAY WALK OUT

Meeting Held at Minneapolis
Condemns Government in Not
Allowing Overtime

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 27.—A be-up of the country's mail system and a likely-out of the railway mail clerks is likely unless Postmaster General Hitchcock discontinues certain phases of his postal service policies, according to members of the Twin Cities Railway Mail Clerks' Association.

Tentative plans for a walkout of the railway mail clerks have been made, it is said. This will be ordered, the clerks say, unless the practice of requiring the clerks to work overtime without extra pay is stopped.

Speakers last night who addressed an indignation meeting of the Twin Cities clerks, repeated to-day assertions made before the meeting.

"The mails surely will be tied up all over the country," one of them said. "Although the amount of mail handled is daily increasing, the number of railway mail clerks has been decreased by Hitchcock. His policy of economy is a good one, but the clerks bear more than their share of the saving. A general notice to mail clerks certainly will follow unless some remedy is applied."

DIDN'T SEE IT

Archbridge, Alta., Jan. 26.—According to the statement of President Eckstrom of the Western Canada Baseball league on his return from the meeting at Calgary, the reports issued were far from being the truth. For the meeting ending up in a row, Mr. Eckstrom said that they were as orderly as any baseball league meeting, Calgary being the only ones to kick up any row, and they failed to kick Eckstrom and get a Calgary man in control. It is not believed here that the proposed league, including Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary and Edmonton, will go. Other cities want professional ball. This city favors the old eight-club league, with reasonable salary limits strictly adhered to.

CRITIC SCORES PARIS ACTRESSES

Fashions Now Set in Theatres
Are Declared to Be Absolutely Ridiculous

Paris, Jan. 27.—Mr. Leon Blum, one of the foremost Paris critics of the theatre, has raised a protest against the fashions of actresses. He says the way fashions are now set in the theatre is ridiculous. The old distinctions of the "milieu" are entirely obliterated, for the reason that whatever the particular world supposed to be represented, the dresses are all the same—they are "the latest creations."

—To such an extent is this carried that in a play at one of the leading theatres the young and pretty heroine changes her dress twice in the same act. She is supposed to sit down to dinner in a white dress, and the time coffee is served she had been metamorphosed to pink.

The disadvantage, from an artistic point of view, urges M. Blum, is twofold. It affects the actress, who ought to be thinking exclusively of her art and not of her dresses, and it has a disturbing influence on the public, whose realization of a scene is spoiled by the inappropriateness of the costume. Theatrical ladies themselves have been asked their opinion about this "dressing beyond the part" and they declare that the public like to see them "change their habits." One charming actress declared that she dressed doddily to play a typewriting girl, as in real life her friends all approached her. "What," they said, "don't you know how to dress?" she has now given up trying to be truthful in clothes. But Mme. Marthe Brandes resists the plea that the public want elegance on the stage, and that the actress shall be a fashionable woman above everything. It is hard work to make the de-

butant understand that a young woman from the provinces is incorrectly presented on the stage in a Paris dress. To such a pitch has the wearing of fashions come that husbands hesitate to take their wives to the theatre because they always want a dress "like that lovely one worn by Mme. X. in the second act."

BRITISH OFFICERS HAVING FINE TIME

Berlin Correspondent Says That
Prisoners Are Being Well Treated

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Capt. Trench and Lieut. Branton, the two English army officers recently convicted at Leipzig of spying upon the German North Sea defenses at Berkm, are having the time of their lives—in jail.

Prison life in a German fortress isn't like prison life anywhere else. It isn't intended to be. Its intention is to carry out the form of imprisonment for persons who ought to be imprisoned, without hurting the feelings of those whose station is such that their feelings mustn't be hurt.

Teutonic officers, for instance, who do things the Kaiser considers all right, but can't openly countenance on account of his people's objection to them are sent to fortresses. Duels make up a considerable proportion of the German fortress population. Army officers who chop civilians up with their swords for making stirring remarks about the imperial uniform are also well represented. So are officers who have been convicted of mistreatment of their subordinates.

These are the things which it won't do to recognize as legitimate. Yet it wouldn't do to subject the aristocrats who do them to the humiliations, unpleasantness and downright hardships of ordinary prison life. So the Kaiser has them shut up in fortresses instead.

That is to say, they are sentenced to be shut upon them—and they really do sleep in them at night. Otherwise they have an excellent time.

A sentence to a term of confinement in a fortress is really a sentence to a pleasant vacation, unless, indeed, it is for so long a term that continued residence in one place grows monotonous. But that doesn't often happen. The military courts see to it that it doesn't. And even if some one does get a pretty long sentence now and then, he can arrange to be transferred from fortress to fortress, so as to get all the variety he likes.

Pardoned in Six Months.
Capt. Trench and Lieut. Branton got four years, which is quite a while, but there is little doubt that they will be pardoned after six months or so. Trench is confined at Gatz and Branton at Wesel. The chances are that when they are released they will sincerely regret being set free and having to go back to work again.

To start with, the two Englishmen were not sent to their fortresses in charge of jailers. Nobody ever is. They simply gave their word that they would go straight from Leipzig to the places where they were sentenced to be "confined," and they went. They had guides part of the way, it is true, but that was because they were unfamiliar with the localities and would probably have got lost if left to themselves.

Arrived at the fortresses they were given comfortable rooms—large, light and airy—which they were allowed to furnish to suit themselves. The rest of the boarders received them cordially. Most of them being army officers, too, they had plenty in common. The presence of Englishmen among the Germans was a novelty, in fact, which the latter seemed greatly to enjoy.

In theory the so-called prisoners are supposed to spend the evenings in their apartments but the regulation is one to which no attention is paid.

Really, the fortresses are more clubs than anything else; music enlivens the inmates' leisure, card-playing for high stakes is much in vogue and visitors come and go quite as they please.

The typical German fortress table is equal to that of a good hotel, but if the prisoners don't like it they can buy what they like for themselves. The supply of wines and cigars is unlimited and the quality of the best.

EDWARDS IN BAD BOX

Thensburg, Pa., Jan. 27.—When John R. Edwards, who killed his wife in Johnston some months ago, was arraigned in court he pleaded guilty to a charge of murder without standing trial. Consequently, when he is brought up for sentence next Monday he will be sentenced to the gallows. A strong effort will be made, however, to have the State pardon board commute the sentence to one of life imprisonment.

DEAFNESS OF MR. BLOBS

Mr. Blobs dined the other evening with some friends. When the guests were seated the host bent his head and began speaking in a subdued tone.

"Eh, what's that?" demanded Mr. Blobs who sat beside him and who is rather deaf.

The host smiled patiently and began to speak in a louder voice.

"Speak a little louder. I can't hear what you say."

A few apple of laughter went round the table. The host, his face crimson with embarrassment, raised his voice still higher. The poor old man did his best to hear, but failed.

"What did you say?" he demanded frantically.

The host cast him an angry glance. "Hang it, I'm saying grace," he yelled.—Tit-Bits.

The Memphis club has signed Paul Thrasher, an outfielder from Georgia, recommended by Ty Cobb.

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"The Man From
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Splendid Vaudeville Between Acts

Prices, Evening 75c, 50c, gallery
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Matinees, Wed. and Saturday

NORWOOD BAKERY,

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This is what we are building on, and it
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This New, Modern 6-Room House, situated on a fine view lot on Seventeenth St.,
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Easy terms or cash discount.
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Sensational Clearance Sale

Hundreds of articles at half-price—and less—that's what clearance means here. Every article is of this season's purchase, and is of good quality. This sale benefits both our customers and ourselves—our customers because they have an opportunity of buying fine goods at sensational low prices—ourselves because we will be moving to another store in July and we must clear out every dollar's worth of winter goods, so that our stock will be as small as possible.

WOOL CLOUDS

Very large and thick Wool Clouds, with fringed ends, in dark and light shades.
Reg. 50c. Sale Price, each.....25c

CHILDREN'S RUFFS AND MUFFS

Made up in white bearskin, very warm and comfortable for children's wear.
Reg. 40c each for.....19c

TOWELS

Made up from best quality of glass-wool, ends well hemmed and finished.
Sale Price, each.....10c

FLANNELETTE GOWNS

Women's Flannelette Gowns made up in extra quality flannelette, very prettily trimmed. Reg. \$2.25. For Sale Saturday at.....\$1.35

WOOL GLOVES

Ladies' all wool Gloves in plain and fancy. Regular 25c for.....15c

COLLARS, JABOTS, BELTS

Prices ranging from 30c up to 65c. On sale from window at each.....15c

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

Good warm Underwear in white or natural color, vests and drawers to match. Regular 50c. Sale Price.....20c

WOOL BOOTIES

Children's wool Booties in white and colors. Reg. 25c. Sale Price.....15c

LADIES' LINED GLOVES

In Kid, Mocha and dogskin, fur-lined and wool-lined at 33 1/3 Per Cent. Discount.

\$12 Women's Cloth Coats \$3.95

Just to give you an idea of the way we are cutting prices on our Women's Cloth Coats, we will mention the discount price on one line and all other prices are cut equally as low.

\$12.00 WOMEN'S COATS FOR ONLY \$3.95

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Here's a line of "Northway's" Tailored Suits. The workmanship, finish and material is the best, the styles the very latest and the price—can you afford to let a bargain like this pass?

\$24.00 TAILORED SUITS FOR \$10.95

HEAVY CLOTH COATS WITH FUR COLLAR
A line of heavy cloth Coats with sable collars and heavy interlining to the waist.

\$35.00 MARKED DOWN TO \$14.50

Another line made up in finest quality Beaver Cloth, heavy quilted lining, full length with finest quality sable collar.

\$49.50 MARKED DOWN TO \$23.00

SENSATIONAL PRICES ON ALL KINDS OF FURS

WHITE FURS

In Collars, Stoles and Throws. Regular price up to \$5.00. On sale at, each.

\$1.95

MARMOT COLLARS

Large Mink Marmot Collar, price \$15.00. Sale Price.....\$5.75

SABLE COLLAR

Very large size Sable Collar, regular price \$20.00. Sale Price.....\$7.75

MARMOT COLLAR

Mink Marmot Collar, satin lined, regular price \$6.00. Sale Price.....\$2.25

MINK COLLAR

Finest quality Mink, fur on both sides. Regular \$75.00. Sale Price.....\$34.00

MINK MUFFS

Finest quality Mink, with tails. Regular \$75.00. Sale Price.....\$34.00

F. Perkins & Co.

